

"Lawns of Lippia will last 5 to 6 years without renewing. Whenever a patch gets old or is injured by the shade of some tree, it is very easily repaired by setting new cuttings.

"While, according to the statement of Mr. Colombo of the Gizeh Gardens, no grasses form in Cairo a real sod, this plant produces a permanent sod lasting five to six years.

"The Lippia deserves a thorough trial as a lawn plant in southern California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida. Just what degree of hardiness it will show remains to be seen. It is not exposed to a temperature below freezing here in Cairo, except at extremely long intervals. Whether it is injured then or not I have been unable to ascertain. Although, during the hottest part of the summer, the lawns of Lippia wear a much less vigorous look than they do in winter, yet, from the fact that they are able to withstand the extreme heat and dryness of the Egyptian summer, it is evident that the plant is well suited for hot dry climates. It is to be hoped this will prove a valuable new lawn plant for the parks and gardens of the South."

It is well to note that this plant is already quite commonly introduced, especially in the Southern States. It occurs in low, moist situations from North Carolina to Florida, Texas, and Missouri, and is also present in California. So far as known it has not been utilized as a lawn plant in this country, although it is recognized as having some value as a sand-binder on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. (*Distributed.*)

4265. CUCURBITA MAXIMA.

Squash.

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 304a), December 28, 1899.

A small, round variety. Both this variety and No. 3985 were compared with 15 European sorts grown in Egypt and found superior to them, both in amount of flesh and in sweetness. The trials were made by Mr. George Bonaparte, of Gizeh, near Cairo.